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FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

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No.5300. Saxifraga sarmentosa.

"A beautiful view of a colony of Saxifraga sarmentosa, growing in an old well. To one not knowing this plant, it will appear as looking upside down, but such is its habit." Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China. June 1, 1907.



No.5301. Vitis vinifera.

"An old grapevine, just taken out of its pit, where it has been buried for over 5 months, to be tied up to its trellises within a few days. In the Victoria park in Tientsin." Frank H. Meyer, Tientsin, China. March 31, 1907.



No.5302. Populus tomentosa.

"Tall poplars with baby catkins on them in the park in Tientsin. These poplars could be utilized as park trees in the more arid parts of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, Tientsin, China. March 31, 1907.



No.5303. Zizyphus sativa var.tortuosa.

"A very strange variety of the Chinese date, Zizyphus sativa var.tortuosa. These trees are very rare and are prized by the Chinese as curiosities; are grafted on low or on high seedling stems. Proposed name 'the crooked date'." Frank W. Meyer, Tientsin, China. March 29, 1907.



No. 5304. Jasminum sambac.

"A whole shipload of Jasminum sambac, which is used as a high priced flowering plant and is forced in primitive hothouses. I was told by the wharf-master that the value of this lot is 40,000 Taels (about \$30,000 gold). These plants come from Canton and Swatow. The matting is probably Leperomia mucronata." Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China.
March 31, 1907.



No. 5305. Cymbidium sinensis.

"Baskets with Cymbidium sinensis which are greatly valued by the Chinese as flowering plants. Said to come from Canton and Swatow. They have stood the journey remarkably well, baskets and packing showing that the senders were experts in this particular line. Leperomia mucronata and Bamboo used as packing material." Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China.
March 31, 1907.



No.5306. Tamarix sp.

"A Tamarix sp.in full bloom in the park in Tientsin. A small tree excellently fit for arid and alkaline regions and of graceful habits."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China. June 9, 1907.



No.5307. Sophora japonica and Albissia julibrissin.

"The weeping Sophora japonica, an elegant tree for the arid west. On the left is Albissia julibrissin, which is extremely graceful and might also be appreciated in the arid regions of the United States."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China. June 9, 1907.



No.5308. "Coolies pumping water from the Canal into the rice fields. These men will do this dreadfully monotonous work for 15 cents Mexican per day and yet are apparently as happy as they could be."
Frank N. Meyer, Hanchow, China. June 24, 1907.



No.5309. Phyllostachys pubescens.
"Digging up young plants of the "Mao tsoh" bamboo, the best bamboo in China for lumbering purposes. This variety loves the red loam upon the hillsides. It never grows well in the plains. To prevent crowding they are only allowed to throw up new shoots every three years, in the other two years the sprouts are cut away."
Frank N. Meyer, near Dongsì, China.
June 25, 1907.



No. 5310. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"View of a large grove of the 'Mao tsoh' bamboo. These bamboos make a remarkably fine display with their feathery, plume-like heads and as such, apart from their commercial value, deserve to be planted as ornamentals. They give a peculiar grace and beauty to a landscape." Frank W. Meyer, near Dongsì, China. June 25, 1907.



No. 5311. Myrica rubra.

"A wild socalled strawberry tree in full fruit. This tree deserves to be planted in the southern portion of the United States. It thrives in the same localities as loquats. The fruit is aromatic and could, besides being eaten fresh, also be expressed for its juice, which, when diluted with water, makes a very refreshing drink." Frank W. Meyer, near Dongsì, China. June 25, 1907.



No.5312. Sorghum vulgare var.nana.

"A new, rare variety of sorghum, growing only three feet high, but making dense, heavy heads. Grows in the shallow sandy soil of the terraces against the hillsides. Matures much quicker than the tall growing varieties."
Frank N. Meyer, Ching shau, Shantung, China.
August 12, 1907.



No.5313. Catalpa sp.

"Catalpa sp. (probably C.bungei) growing between boulders. The Chinese use this Catalpa very much as rafters in their houses and for posts and supports. On the shady sides of these boulders there occurs an epiphytic orchid, probably the most northern grown species of this group of orchids."
Frank N. Meyer, Ching shau, Shantung, China.
August 12, 1907.



No.5314. Bambusa sp.

"General view of the village of Ching shau. Nice clumps of bamboos are to be seen all among the humble-tumble array of boulders." Frank N. Meyer, Ching shau, Shantung, China. August 12, 1907.



No.5315. Bambusa sp.

"View of the large bamboo grove which is being kept here. These plants are kept more for ornament than for use. As supports, however, they are used a good deal and here and there they manufacture small baskets from them." Frank N. Meyer, Tai ching kong temple, near Tsingtau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5316. Bambusa sp.

"Another bamboo grove with some straight young catalpa trees in front. As a useful and at the same time ornamental plant, these bamboos will be appreciated in the mild wintered regions of the United States. Around this temple the Azaleas, Gardenias, Camellias and Pomegranates remain outdoors the year around, showing the mildness of the climate." Frank N. Meyer, Tai ching kong temple, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5317. Ginkgo biloba.

"A remarkably tall and impressive specimen of the maidenhair tree in the courtyard of the Tai ching kong temple. The trunk measures 5 feet above the ground, 16 feet in circumference." Frank N. Meyer, near Tsingtau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5318. Camellia sassangua.

"A very fine specimen of a Camellia sassangua, spreading out like an umbrella and loaded with red colored, knobby fruits."

Frank W. Meyer, Tai ching kong temple, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5319. Camellia sassangua.

"The trunk of a Camellia sassangua, said to be close upon two centuries old. The shade these trees produce is so dense as to make it twilight underneath them, even at bright noonday."

Frank W. Meyer, Tai ching kong temple, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No. 5320. Lagerstroemia indica.

"A picturesque, gnarled specimen of a crape-myrtle said to be over 150 years old. The effect of such a gnarled product fighting with vigor against its old age is extremely grotesque. It is strongly suggestive of a haunted garden." Tai ching kong temple, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No. 5321. Lagerstroemia indica.

"A beautiful old crape-myrtle covered as if it were a sheet with a finely fringed mass of the most delicate rosy color." Frank W. Meyer, Tai ching temple, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 8, 1907.



No.5322. Buseus sempervirens var.

"Tai ching kong temple. A natural archway formed by box-woods which count their ages by eight scores and ten, as their keepers assured us." Frank N. Meyer, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5323. Tai ching kong temple.

"A general view across the narrow valley in which the above named temple is situated. There is an immense mass of rare and interesting shrubs and trees growing in this location. The sea shows itself in the far distance." Frank N. Meyer, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5324. Tai ching kong temple.

"A view from the foot of the valley, looking upward toward the pass. The trees in front are Xanthoxylon ailanthoides, Pistacia chinensis and a Chionanthus retusa, all gnarled and beaten, on account of the strong seawinds which blow in here with great force." Frank N. Meyer, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.

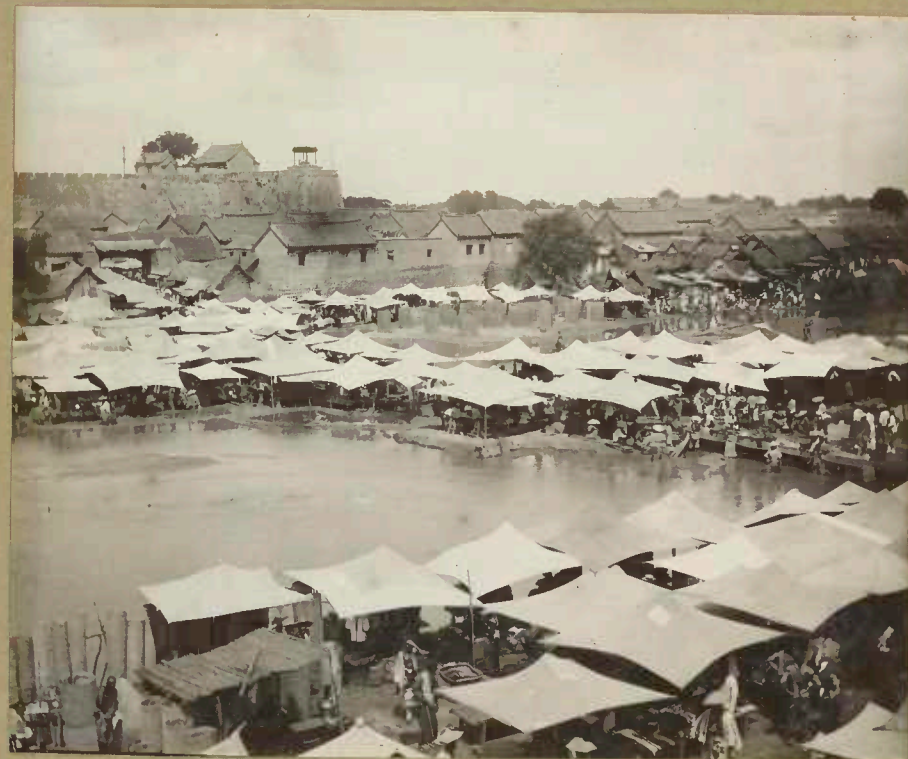


No.5325. Tai ching kong temple.

"A peep into the dense undergrowth existing at the bottom of the valley. The big trunk to the left is Pterocarya stenoptera, the shrub in front seems to be Styrax sp. The wild Diospyros lotus occurs here, also a species of Diospyros with green fruits, probably D.kaki." Frank N. Meyer, near Tsing tau, Shantung, China. August 10, 1907.



No.5326. "After having been in a Chinese junk on the sea for the whole night, we had to wait and to bargain a long time before we secured our pack animals." Frank N. Meyer, Tcha tsy ko, Shantung, China. August 13, 1907.



No.5327. "View of the busy market in Wei Hsien, which is held every five days and where agricultural seeds and products can be procured which are brought in for miles and miles around." Frank N. Meyer, Wei hsien, Shantung, China. August 20, 1907.



No.5328. Bambusa sp.

"View in the garden of a well-to-do family. The curiously shaped piece of stone has been brought here from a long distance and is said to be worth 2,000 Taels. The hardy bamboo around gives it a fitting background." Frank N. Meyer, Wei hsien, Shantung, China. August 14, 1907.



No.5329. Thuya orientalis.

"While we were in search of the plumcot, known to grow nearby, we took a rest in the cool shade of some big Arbor vitae, while our wheelbarrow coolies regaled themselves on slices of watermelon and on unripe apples." Frank N. Meyer, Cheesan, Shantung, China. August 23, 1907.



No. 5330. Prunus simonii.

"On the right of the photograph, with the Chinaman underneath, one observes the plumcot (Chinese name, li-ching); the tree on the left is an ordinary apricot. The plumcot tree shows itself to be in appearance just between a plum tree and an apricot. The weather being cloudy and it being very windy, I could not obtain a better photo." Frank N. Meyer, Cheesan, Shantung, China. August 23, 1907.



No. 5331. Prunus armeniaca.

"An apricot orchard in a warm, sheltered gully. Note the great resemblance of this scenery to that of Southern Utah and New Mexico. The climate too, is almost identical." Frank N. Meyer, Cheesan, Shantung, China. August 23, 1907.



No.5332. Crataegus pinnatifida.

"A small fruited haw tree. These small varieties are much sourer than the larger ones and are an excellent substitute for cranberries. The American missionaries throughout this Province use them as such. Could also be grown for this purpose in the United States, so that everyone could have his cranberry tree in his yard." Frank H. Meyer, Cheesan, Shantung, China. August 23, 1907.



No.5333. Thuja orientalis.

"An old monastery perched upon a crag, like a mediaeval castle. The only trees that thrive upon these sunburned, rocky slopes are Arbor vitae (Thuja orientalis). Might be utilized for foresting in the arid regions of the southwestern portion of the United States." Frank H. Meyer, near Ching chou fu, Shantung, China. August 24, 1907.



No.5334. Cydonia cathayensis.

"A very healthy, large fruited quince shrub in the garden of Rev. S. Couling in the city named below." Frank N. Meyer, Ching chou fu, Shantung, China. August 24, 1907.



No.5335. Populus simonii f. fastigiata.

"A fastigate form of Populus simonii, in Chinanfu, apparently originated locally, as it is not seen outside of the immediate neighborhood of Chinanfu. A scene like this creates a quiet, soothing effect upon one's mind." Frank N. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. September 26, 1907.



No. 5336. Salix babylonica.

"Glorious weeping willows in Chinanfu, graceful and inspiring beyond words. In no other city in China have I seen such beautiful specimens as here in Chinanfu." Frank N. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. August 26, 1907.



No. 5337. Chionanthus retusa.

"A very old specimen of an oleaceous tree upon which the Chinese graft their tea olives, Olea fragrans. The little bunch of leaves, where the man holds his hand, is all there is left of the original grafts, the gardener having neglected to keep the shoots from the stock down, with the result that it has killed off the grafted stepchild." Frank N. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. August 25, 1907.



No.5338. Sophora viciifolia.

"Gathering the seeds of a spiny bush . used sparingly here and there in Central Shantung as a hedge plant. I am told it bears a multitude of yellow flowers in spring time. This shrub will thrive in arid regions where barberries and haws may fail. Of value especially to the southwestern portion of the United States." Frank N. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. September 22, 1907.



No.5339. Lung tung mountains.

"The strangely formed rocks at the Lung tung temple. Here Thuyas, Celtis, Pistacia chinensis, Cornus sp., Koelreuteria paniculata, a yellow fruited Crataegus, Rhus sp., a Zelkova, a peculiar Gleditsia and several minor things, all grow wild." Frank N. Meyer, near Chinanfu, Shantung, China. September 25, 1907.



No.5340. Albizzia chinensis.

"View of a group of Albizzia chinensis, a tree resembling our yellow locust (Robinia pseud.acacia) very much. It is by no means a common tree here in North China. This name 'Albizzia chinensis' is proposed by me. Bunge seems to have called this species Acacia macrophylla, which plant, however, was declared identical with Albizzia lebbek." Frank N. Meyer, Fu Yung Temple, near Chinanfu, Shantung, China. September 25, 1907.



No.5341. Amygdalus persica.

"An orchard of the famous Fei tau peaches. These peaches grow often to the weight of one pound each, are very juicy and luscious and are extraordinary keepers and shippers. One disadvantage is the necessity for propping the heavily loaded branches, which would break otherwise." Frank N. Meyer, Fei tcheng, Shantung, China. September 1, 1907. SPI. No. 21989:



No.5342. Zinziber officinale..

"A field of ginger. This crop might be tried in the irrigated valleys of the arid Southwest. It is not as strong in flavor when grown under irrigation as when receiving natural rain, but it serves its purpose just as well. The Chinese use it fresh in most of their dishes." Frank N. Meyer, ^{Near} Ninyang, Shantung, China. September 8, 1907.



No.5343. Fraxinus sp.

"Shrubby ashes, cut to the ground each winter, the shoots being employed in basket making and very strong baskets they make. These ashes grow on the poorest soil, even in pure sand, along rivers and creeks and as such make profitable land that would lay useless." Frank N. Meyer, near Ninyang, Shantung, China. September 8, 1907.



No. 5344. Kochia scoparia.

"Every Chinese farmer grows his own brooms. These broombushes resist alkali remarkably well. Although these brooms are not of the very strongest, they are cheap and serve admirably for the farmyard work." Frank H. Meyer, Tien dja tse, Shantung, China. September 8, 1907.



No. 5345. Daucus carota.

"The pilfering and robbing of crops is so great in China that watch houses are erected all over the fields as soon as the grains, fruits or roots begin to ripen. In these houses one or more watchers guard the crops day and night. This photo shows a field of melons and carrots so protected. The watchman fled, however, as I came to take the photo." Frank H. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 14, 1907.



No. 5346. Ailanthus glandulosa var. umbraculifera.

"A new variety of shade tree occurring here and there in the southwestern part of Shantung. It is a handsome, very symmetrical tree which gives a tidy appearance to a street or a yard. It is propagated only from suckers, as it does not bear seeds."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yan tschou fu, Shantung, China.

September 4, 1907.



No. 5347. "Looking through the Juniper avenue that leads to the grounds surrounding the sepulchre of Confucius at Chu fu."

Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China.

September 7, 1907. Juniperus chinensis.



No. 5348. Pistacia chinensis and
Juniperus chinensis.

"The sepulchre of Con-fu-tse, surrounded by old trees. The large black trunk to the left belongs to an old male specimen of Pistacia chinensis, which is several centuries old. The stems in front are of Juniperus chinensis. This whole ensemble exhales a spirit of the gray, hoary past, from which influence one cannot escape." Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China. September 7, 1907.



No. 5349. Quercus variabilis.

"A group of chestnut-oaks, surrounding the tomb of Con fu tse. Note the vandalism the tree-hating Chinese have committed by stripping off the bark of the noble oak in front so as to make it die and then they will have an excuse for removing it for firewood or for lumber." Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China. September 7, 1907.



No.5350. Juniperus chinensis.

"A very fine Juniperus chinensis in front of the main hall of the Con fu tse temple in Chu fu." Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China.
September 7, 1907.



No.5351. Juniperus chinensis.

"A weird looking grove of Juniperus chinensis in one of the courts of the Con fu tse temple at Chu fu. Some of these trees are close to one thousand years old."
Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China.
September 7, 1907.



No. 5352. Pinus bungeana.

"The most noble specimen of a white barked pine tree as yet seen by me. Growing in the Yen-fu-tse temple in Chu fu. Measures 16 feet in circumference, 6 feet above the ground. I estimate its age at 15 or 16 centuries, though the Chinese say it is much older. For noble, serene impressiveness I have not seen a tree, as yet, that can compare with this white barked pine." Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China. September 7, 1907.



No. 5353. Juniperus chinensis.

"A remarkably crooked specimen of Juniperus chinensis. In front of this tree there is a stone on which it was figured nearly a thousand years ago and it has changed little, beyond having become more weatherworn. The age of this tree is probably between 15 and 20 centuries." Frank N. Meyer, Chu fu, Shantung, China. September 7, 1907.



No.5354. Chaetochloa italica.

"A field of millet in the sacred grounds of the so-called Ta Miao of Tai an fu, showing the lack of reverence the Chinese have for their own sacred localities. They even cut wood off their ancient trees." Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 9, 1907.



No.5355. Wistaria chinensis.

"One of the largest wistarias in the world, growing in the courtyard of the Ta Miao (big temple) at Tai an fu. This specimen is several centuries old." Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907.



No.5356. Sophora japonica.

"An enormous Sophora japonica, probably between 12 and 14 centuries old, growing in a courtyard of the 'Ta miao' at Tai an." Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907.



No.5357. Thuja orientalis.

"An Arbor vitae, reputed to be 2,000 years old. Old engravings in books and one on a stone exist of this tree and some of these pictures are many centuries old and show the trees almost as they are now. I estimate them at between 16 and 18 centuries. In reality these trees are simply rooted wooden monuments; sometimes a little life is in them, sometimes not."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907.



No.5358. Juniperus chinensis.

"A remarkably densely branched Juniper in the ground of the 'Ta miao' in Tai an fu. Age, between 6 and 7 centuries." Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907.



No.5359. Thuja orientalis.

"A Chinese nursery, where grafted Olea fragrans and clipped pines and junipers can be obtained. The large Thuyas in the background, which are more than a century old, are rooted in the temple wall." Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907.



No.5360. Nelumbium speciosum.

"A pygmy variety of the lotus flower. Found growing in the garden of the English missionaries in Tai an fu. Three roots sent under No.653 to Chico. The flowers of this variety, which seems to be a very rare one, are pure white." Frank H. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 11, 1907. (Chico reports no record of receipt.)



No.5361. Diospyros kaki.

"A remarkable case of grafting; a large fruited persimmon, Diospyros kaki, grafted upon the wild one, D. lotus. Note the clear definition between the scion and stock. This tree is a few centuries old and grows in the Hang mong tse temple near Tai an fu." Frank H. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 10, 1907.



No.5362. Thuja orientalis.

"A remarkable branch variation in Thuja orientalis, in which a pyramidal form is being thrown out from the ordinary type. A similar but even clearer demonstration of this sent formerly as photo No.5140." Frank W. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 10, 1907.



No.5363. "A view from the sacred mountain, the Tai shan, showing its appalling barrenness. The Chinese have deforested this mountain completely, with the result that the torrents of rain in the summer often play havoc with the cultivated fields at its base, covering them sometimes with debris several feet thick. Note the small line at the extreme left. That is the staircase by which the weary pilgrims have to climb to the top, and a very hard climb it is." Frank W. Meyer, Tai shan, Shantung, China. September 10, 1907.



No. 5364. On top of the sacred Tai shan. Beneath ² feet the valley stretched itself out, with the river winding as a silvery ribbon. This mountain bears the reputation of being so high that no trees grow on its top. To keep up that reputation the priests destroy every little shrub or tree that happens to sprout up. Yet this mountain could grow lumber enough to supply several big cities with timber." Frank N. Meyer, Tai shan, Shantung, China. September 10, 1907.



No. 5365. Crataegus pinnatifida. -

"Near Tai an fu there are extensive orchards of the large fruited haw, Crataegus pinnatifida, which are shipped from here all over China, being used as preserves in different ways. Note the roundheadedness of the trees and how close they reach to the ground." Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China. September 14, 1907.



No.5366. "View of the bridge and city wall of Boshan, the place where a fine variety of grape comes from and where pomegranates reach a greater perfection than elsewhere in Shantung." Frank N. Meyer, Boshan, Shantung, China. September 20, 1907.



No.5367. Populus tomentosa.

"View of the bridge at Boshan. Tall, straight poplars are to be seen on the left. The whole scene one would rather place in Europe than in the interior of China." Frank N. Meyer, Boshan, Shantung, China. September 20, 1907.



No. 5368. Vitis vinifera and Pyrus sp.

"A bunch of the luscious grapes grown in Boshan and a woven mat full of wild pears, the so-called "Tang li". These pears are remarkably large for wild pears, their taste, however, is very insipid. They may be good stock, though, for better varieties." Frank W. Meyer, Boshan, Shantung, China. September 20, 1907.



No. 5369. Pistacia chinensis.

"A footpath winding along a bank covered with the graceful Pistacia chinensis. In the near future this tree will be considered one of the most beautiful shade and park trees for the arid southwestern regions of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, near Boshan, Shantung, China. September 19, 1907.



No.5370. "View of the vegetation around an old temple in a ravine in the mountains close to Boshan, showing how dense a growth there has formerly been in this country before the extermination of all of the wild vegetation had been begun by this short-sighted, greedy race of Chinese." Frank W. Meyer, near Boshan, Shantung, China. September 19, 1907.



No.5371. Chionanthus retusa.

"An oleaceous tree, called Pa la tou by the Chinese; they utilize the tree to graft Olea fragrans upon. The photo is not clear on account of the wind and also the fact that the day was cloudy. Seeds sent under No.740a (S.P.I.No. 21617)." Frank W. Meyer, near Boshan, Shantung, China. September 19, 1907.



No.5372. Carpinus turczaninovii.

"A low-growing Carpinus, being found on the slopes of the ravine near Boshan, Shantung, China." Frank N. Meyer, September 19, 1907.



No.5373. Solanum melongena.

"The vegetable market in Chang ho, where egg plants which weigh 7 and 8 pounds are being sold. Seeds sent under No.756a (S.P.I.21631)." Frank N. Meyer, Chang ho, China. September 29, 1907.



No.5374. Zizyphus vulgaris.

"A heavy bearing jujube tree in a farmer's yard. These jujube trees seem able to withstand drought and neglect to a greater extent than any other fruit tree." Frank N. Meyer, near Nin Yang, Shantung, China. September 8, 1907.



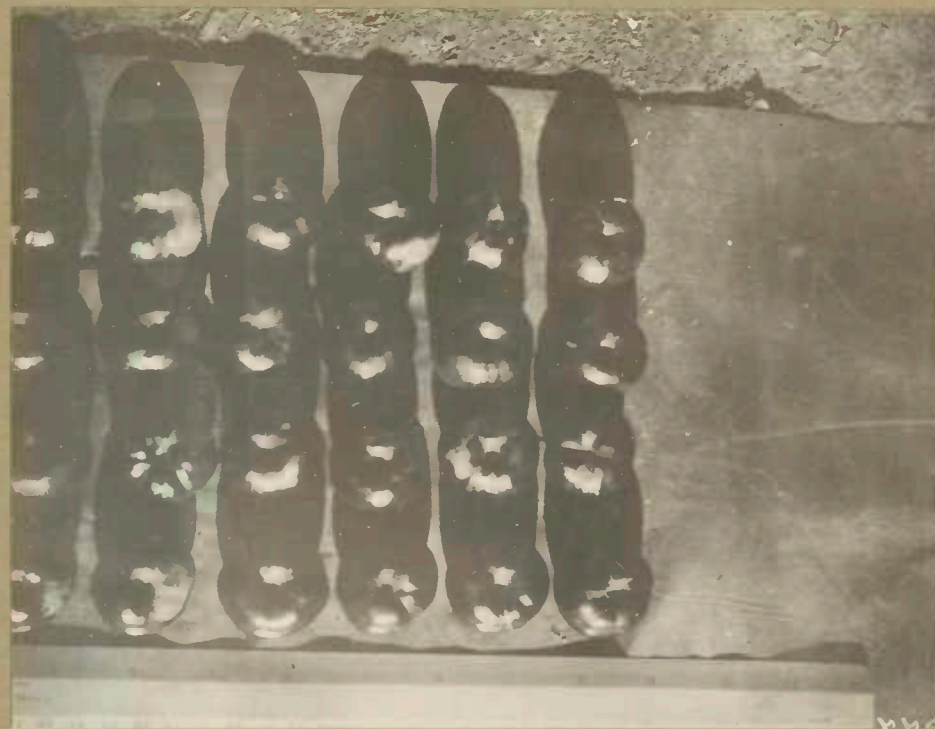
No.5375. Zizyphus vulgaris.

"An orchard of jujubes near Laoling. These trees are often planted in rows through the fields and then again in orchards. It seems that when planted in rows at a distance of about 5-10 feet apart in the row and the rows at a distance from each other of from 50-80 feet, they bear heavier than when planted in an orchard at from 12-25 feet apart in each direction." Frank N. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China. September 30, 1907.



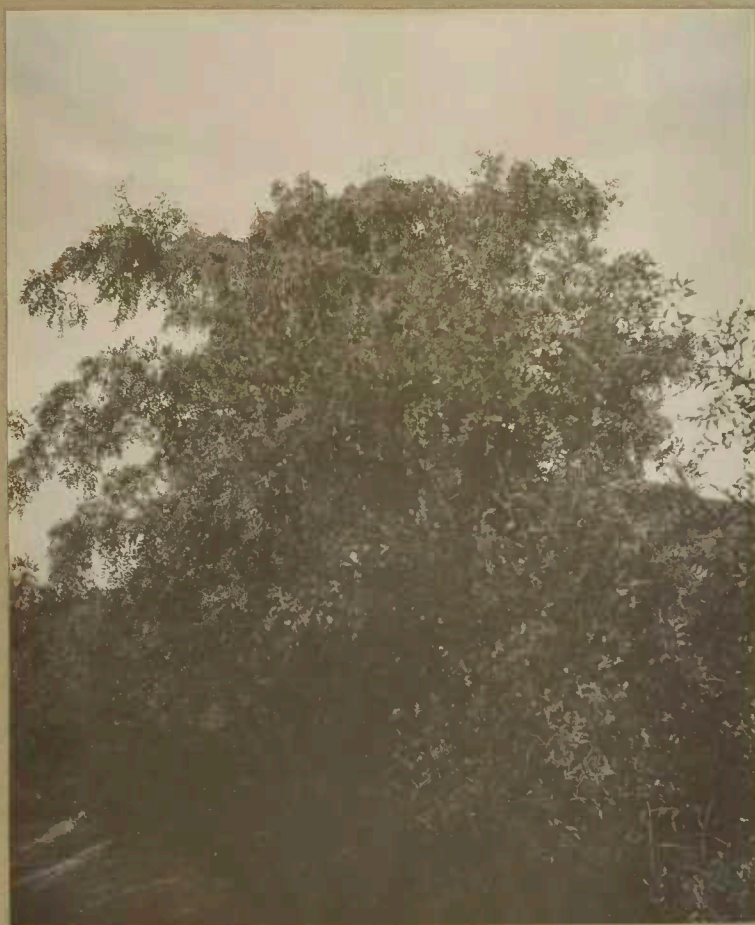
No.5376. Zizyphus vulgaris.

"A close view of a seedless jujube tree, showing the rings that have been made each year by sawing the bark through at the time of the setting of the fruit, which is done to prevent the fruits from falling off and is said to double the crop, but the fruits are not as sweet as if the trees had not been ringed. Chinese name 'Wu hu tsao'." Frank W. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China. September 30, 1907.



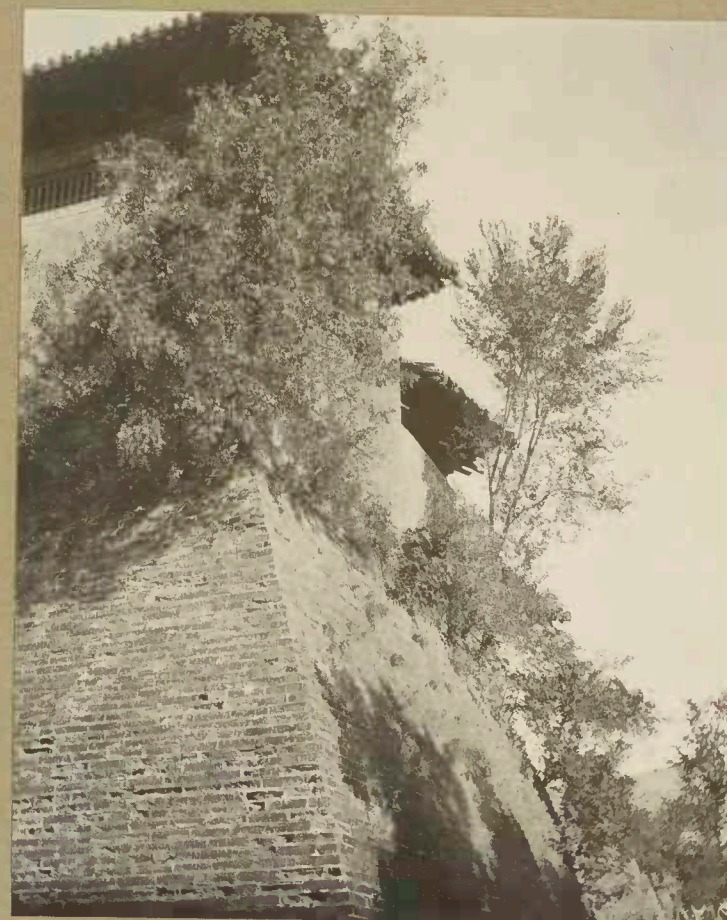
No.5377. Zizyphus vulgaris.

"A perfectly flat variety of jujube, very sweet. Said to be very rare. These trees are grafted upon the wild stock; in other districts the Chinese claim they cannot graft the jujube. Name of this variety 'Twen ku lu tsao'. Kernels sent under No.794a (S.P.I.No.21994)." Frank W. Meyer, Ching chow fu, Shantung, China. August 24, 1907. Identified as Zizyphus sativa.



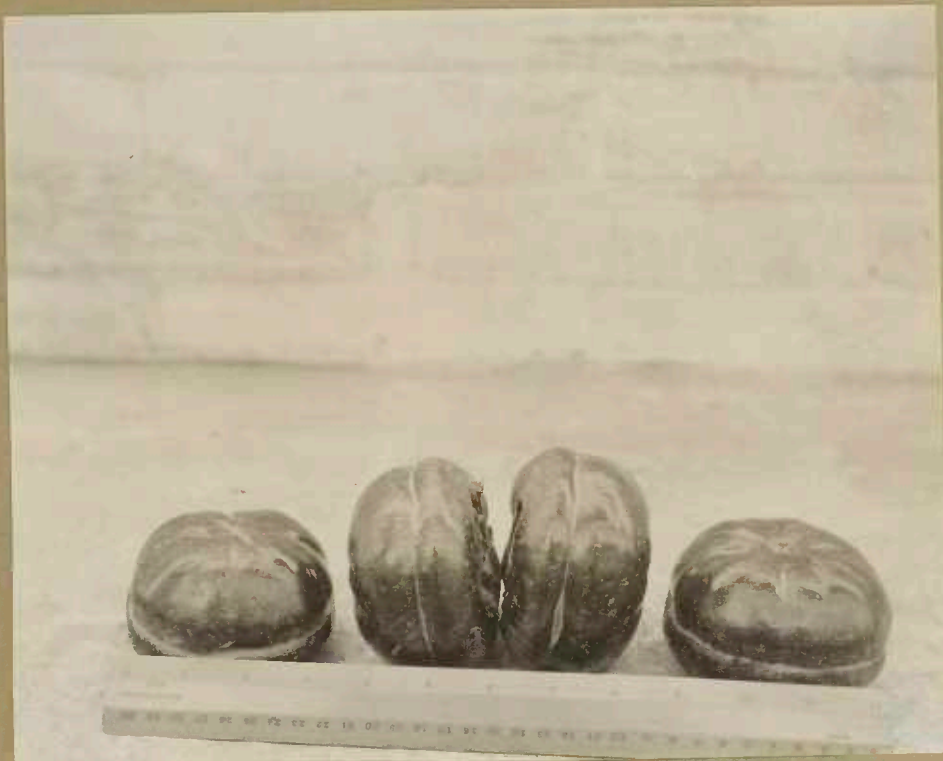
No.5378. Zizyphus vulgaris.var. spinosa.

"A wild jujube tree entirely overrun by a large dodder, Cuscuta sp., which is a bad weed all along the roads, sucking out the life of all kinds of shrubs and plants." Frank N. Meyer, near Chinanfu, Shantung, China. August 31, 1907.



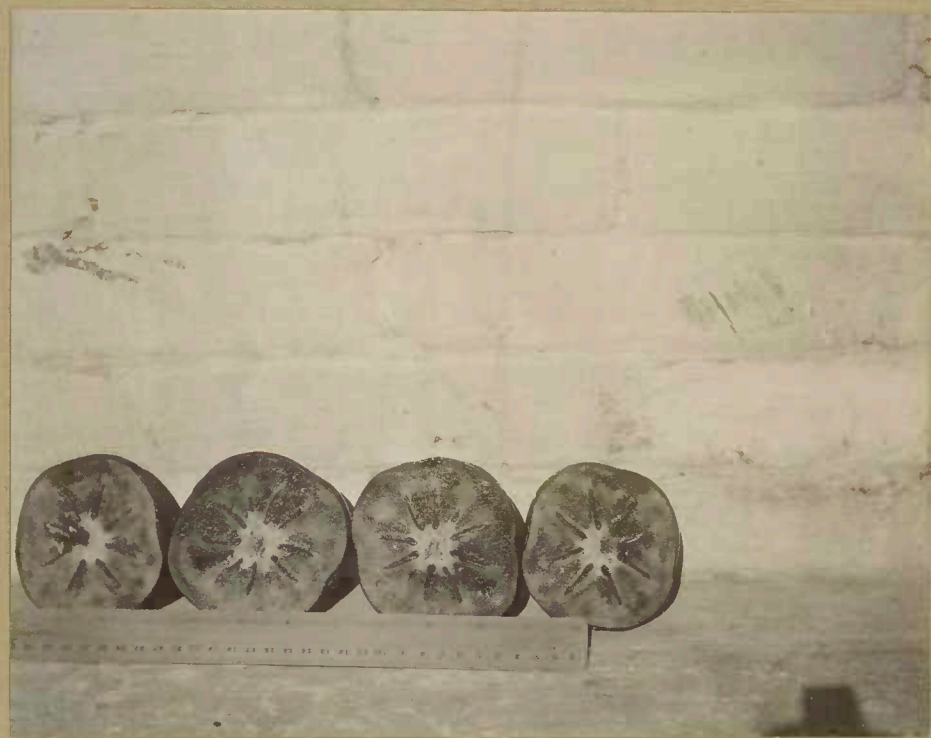
No.5379. Zizyphus vulgaris var.spinosa.

"Wild jujube trees growing out of the wall around the 'Ta Miau' in Tai au fu. These wild jujubes are called Suan tsao and are bad weeds on most of the city walls of Chinese cities. In Shansi they overrun even whole fields and hillsides and on account of their hooked spines are quite ugly to come in contact with." Frank N. Meyer, Tai au fu, Shantung, China.



No.5380. Diospyros kaki - Tamopan.

"The very large, perfectly seedless persimmon, of a bright orange-red color. One of the best things of China we have secured as yet. Scions sent under Nos.104 (S.P.I.No.16912),105 (S.P.I.No.16921), 87 (S.P.I.No.16912) and 88 (S.P.I.No.16912)."
Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China. October 24, 1907.



No.5381. Diospyros kaki. Tamopan.

"Large persimmons, cut through in order to show their seedless character. These specimens are not the very largest of their kind." Frank N. Meyer,
October 24, 1907.
Peking, China.



No.5382. Diospyros kaki var.

"A small seedless persimmon of a very queer shape,, having besides the equatorial constriction like the Tamopan, also two cross furrows varying in depth in different fruits. Chinese name of this variety Lien hua shi tze, meaning lotus flower persimmon. Scions sent under No. 97, S.P.I. No. 16910, and 234, S.P.I. 22367.

Peking, China, Oct. 24, 1907.



No.5383. Dioscorea sp.

"The way the Chinese grow a species of yam. The stems of sorghum serve as supports. Bulbilli sent of this yam under No.714a." Frank W. Meyer, Chang tschou, Province of Chili, China. October 2, 1907. (No record of material having been received.)

S.P.I. No. 21616.



No. 5384. Pyrus betulaefolia.

"A very large specimen of the wild pear, a tree which stands alkali and sterile soils . . . remarkably well. A good stock in localities where Pyrus communis does not succeed. See also note 782a (S.P.I.No.21982) for fuller descriptions." Frank N. Meyer, near Tientsin, China. October 4, 1907.



No. 5385. Pyrus betulaefolia.

"A fruiting branch of the wild pear, showing the ridiculously small fruits. The Chinese say this tree can be slipped very easily." (i.e., propagated from cuttings) Frank N. Meyer, Mong tchon Shantung, China. October 1, 1907.



No.5386. Phragmites sp.

"A strange Phragmites covering a tumulus of an old grave. May be of value in dry regions as a soil binder." Frank N. Meyer, Tang kwan tung, Chili Province, China. October 3, 1907.



No.5387. Amygdalus daurica.

"A flowering plum, grafted onto an original peach. This peach may be utilized in America for similar purposes. See note 809a (S.P.I.No.22009) under which a great quantity of seeds were sent." Frank N. Meyer, Tung chou, China. November 15, 1907.



No.5388. Sophora japonica.

"A strange example of what privations the pagoda tree can stand and yet thrive. This tree will be one of the best of shade trees for the more or less arid parts of the United States, provided the winters are not too severe."

Frank W. Meyer, Ping tu, Chili Province, China.
November 17, 1907.



No.5389. Diospyros kaki..

"A persimmon orchard at the foot of a barren mountain. The fruits on young trees often weigh pounds one and one-half/apiece. The trees are all grafted upon the wild persimmon. D.lotus, Scions sent under No.151."

Frank W. Meyer, Shu tse shan, Chili Province, China.
November 18, 1907.

The scions were condemned on receipt.



No.5390. "The 'Tien tchung sze' temple, where we stayed for six nights, making successful trips into the mountains in the daytime. Dr.Bunge and Dr.Bretschneider, the two eminent Russian botanists, also stayed in this temple." Frank N.Meyer, Pang shan, China. November 24, 1907.



No.5391. "A temple picturesquely situated in the mountains. Botanists are greatly indebted to the priests in such temples, as these men are the only protectors of the last remnant of an almost vanished vegetation." Frank N. Meyer, Pang shan, Chili, China. November 20, 1907.



No.5392.

"The luxurious vegetation between rocks and boulders. Pines and oaks are intermingled."

Frank N. Meyer, Pang shan, Chili, China.

November 20, 1907.



No.5393. Pyrus sinensis.

"Pear orchards on terraced fields in the mountains. There are very strange varieties found among them. One, for instance, has a perfect apple shape and more striking yet, has a high-red cheek."

Frank N. Meyer, Pang shan, Chili, China.

November 23, 1907.



No.5394. "A last remnant of a once extensive forest. The almost impossible physical difficulties the Chinese overcome in the destruction of the tree growth, brands them as one of the most dangerous races in the world in regard to destroying the equilibrium of Nature." Frank W. Meyer, Pang shan, Chili, China. November 20, 1907. Pinus densiflora.



No.5395. "View upon the forested mountains in the rear of the Imperial Eastern Tombs. These trees are artificially protected, more or less at least, and they serve to promote rest to the spirits of the high dignitaries who are sleeping underneath their benign influence." Frank W. Meyer, Tung ling, Chili, China. November 27, 1907.



No.5396. Pinus sinensis.

"The trunk of a pine tree fearfully bruised and mutilated by the Chinese in their attempt to get the caterpillars out of its crown. Many such specimens may be seen in the sacred grounds of Tung ling, where 400 families live as guardians. (Sic!)" Frank W. Meyer, Tung ling, Chili, China. November 27, 1907.



No.5397. "Our stopping place at Shing lung shan, with some of the keepers, who take care of the extensive forests in the neighborhood. Corncobs are strung up to protect them from mice and other vermin. The trees are Picea excelsa." Frank W. Meyer, Shing lung shan, Chili, China. December 2, 1907.



No. 5398. Pyrus ussuriensis.

"Dense groves of wild pears at the foot of heavily forested mountains." Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan, Chili, China. 1907.



No. 5399. Pinus densiflora and Quercus mongolica.

"View upon a splendid but desolate range of mountains. Pinus densiflora and Quercus mongolica cover the slopes, where panthers, bears, wolves and even monkeys live." Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan, Chili, China. December 2, 1907.



No.5400. "A gem of landscape. Our baggage is being carried across a frail bridge while the donkeys are pulled and pushed across the partly frozen, partly open stream. Such a crossing generally occupies from one to two hours, as the animals are unwilling to go." Frank N. Meyer, N.Lanshang, Chili, China. December 3, 1907.



No.5401. "Tame deer browsing upon the dried lotus leaves upon the ice of the ponds in the Imperial Park at Yehol. This park is a beauty spot and some of our big cities in America might do well in copying it when laying out a new breathing ground. Note the clumps of mistletoe in the trees." Frank N. Meyer, Yehol, China. December 8, 1907.



No.5402. A view across that part of the park where the water never freezes, it being supplied from a hot spring. Clumps of pines and willows peacefully intermingle and add dignity and grace to the picture." Frank W. Meyer, Yehol, China. December 8, 1907.



No.5403. Pyrus sp. (Identified as Malus sp.)
 "A small-fruited crabapple, grafted upon the very small-fruited wild one. This crabapple, of which scions were sent under No.195 (S.P.I.No.21927), will probably grow in drier regions than those in which we generally suppose apples can grow. Probably a form of Malus baccata. Chinese name 'Gai tang'." Frank W. Meyer, Yehol, China. December 10, 1907.



No.5404. Picea obovata.

"Beautiful spruces in a former Imperial pleasure park. Scions sent under No.202."
Frank W. Meyer, Tchang san yu, Chili, China.
December 12, 1907. (Scions dead on receipt)



No.5405. "Back again in Peking. The gigantic gate looms up for many miles before one reaches it and when once in the noise of the traffic, together with the omnipresent dust, it soon makes one realize that the exhilarating air of the country has been left behind until the next trip." Frank W. Meyer, Peking, China. December 16, 1907.



No. 5406. Pinus bungeana.

"A gigantic specimen of the white-barked pine, measuring 21 feet in circumference, six feet above the ground, estimated age 1200 years. Sprouting out into nine main branches at about 5½ feet above the ground. Growing in the grounds of the Tchi tai tse temple, west of Peking. The largest specimen I have ever seen of this wonderfully impressive pine." Frank N. Meyer, Tchi tai tse

temple, west of Peking, China. Jan. 17, 1908.

FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.



No. 5407.

"A large grove of white-barked pines, planted by a Chinese Emperor around a white marble summer pavilion a couple of centuries ago. A remarkably cool and chaste impression such a grove makes." Frank N. Meyer, southwest of Peking, China.

January 22, 1908.



No.5408. Gleditsia heterophylla.

"A specimen of the Gleditsia heterophylla just to the right of the two figures on the staircase. The pods of this tree are used as a substitute for soap. Seeds and pods sent under No.901a (S.P.I.No.22376). See this note for details. This tree is suitable for use as an ornamental for parks and small gardens." Frank N. Meyer, Schi feng sze temple, west of Peking, China. January 17, 1908.

(Identified as Gleditsia sinensis.) Dead.



No.5409. Aesculus chinensis and Gingko biloba.

"A view upon the beautiful Tan che tse temple, west of Peking, where the largest specimens of Aesculus chinensis and Gingko biloba are to be found in the neighborhood of Peking. Very tall, yellow-stemmed bamboos exist there also." Frank N. Meyer, Tan che tse temple, west of Peking, China. January 19, 1908. The evergreens covered with snow are Pinus densiflora and Thuja orientalis.



No.5410. Gingko biloba.

"A gigantic specimen of the 'Pai kwa shu', measuring 22 feet in circumference (the main trunk). Five large and three small stems have shot up from the same base and the Chinese believe that this tree stays in close relation with the present reigning dynasty. Every time a new Emperor ascends the throne, a new shoot sprouts up, they say." Frank N. Meyer, Tan che sze temple, west of Peking, China. January 19, 1908.



No.5411. Aesculus chinensis.

"Two large specimens of the Chinese horsechestnut. The tree to the left, with the many crows' nests in it, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, five feet above the ground and is probably one of the largest of its kind, which we may expect to find. These horsechestnuts are very rare trees in North China and I found them only in temple courts. Scions of these two photographed specimens sent under No.213 (S.P.I.No. 22353)." Frank N. Meyer, Tan che sze temple, west of Peking, China. January 19, 1908.



No.5412. Populus simonii, forma fastigiata, S.

"An avenue of the Chinese pyramidal poplar.

This tree can be used to advantage in cemeteries and on places where a certain dignity or rigidity of lines is desired or required. Cuttings sent under No.230(S.P.I.No.22363). Cuttings of a still more pyramidal form sent under No.247(S.P.I.No.22447). See also photo 5288." Frank N. Meyer, Shiling, Chili Province, China. January 25, 1908.

(Identified as Populus balsamifera.)



No.5413. Ulmus davidiana.

"A tall specimen of a shrubby elm, often having corky wings on its branches. Grows mostly on dry and rocky mountain slopes and appears to be very variable in its habit. Of use as a small tree or shrub in dry situations. Scions sent under No.231 (S.P.I.No.22364)." Frank N. Meyer, Shiling, Chili Province, China. January 25, 1908. Identified as Ulmus macrocarpa.



No.5414. Cucumis sativus.

"Forcing cucumbers in a Chinese greenhouse, which does not have a bit of glass, only vertical paper windows to the south, a flat mud roof, and mud walls all around and heated by a flue. The small cucumbers which are thus so painstakingly raised, retail at Chinese New Year's time at from one dollar to one and one-half dollar, Mexican, apiece. In these same houses they force lilacs, tree-peonies, magnolias, and various other flowers into bloom." Frank W. Meyer, Pantingfu, Chili Province, China. January 27, 1908.



No.5415. Diospyros kaki var.?

"A big specimen of the so-called Lotus flower persimmon, 'Lien hua shi-tse', of which scions were sent under No.234 (S.P.I.No.22367). These trees grow to very large sizes and are very much more spreading than the other seedless varieties. They are glorious objects to behold in fall, when loaded with orange-red fruits and all their foliage dyed in fiery crimson and scarlet." Frank W. Meyer, Tai dja tsoa, Chili Province, China. January 30, 1908.

The evergreens (Thuja orientalis) to the left of the photo are so-called good-luck trees, often indicating that somebody has been buried there and they serve to promote peace and rest to the souls of the departed.



No.5416. Populus suaveolens.

"A solitary whitish-barked poplar called in Chinese 'Cheng yang shu', meaning the green poplar, on account of the bark being very green when the tree is young. Used in the high mountain regions as a sand-binder and a preventative for flood destructions. Cuttings sent under No.260 (S.P.I.No.22861). See this note for further remarks." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 27, 1908.



No.5417. Populus suaveolens.

"A grove of the 'Cheng yang shu' as planted at the mouth of a ravine, having successfully bound the stones and sand, preventing their being carried farther unto the arable lands of the valley. See photo 5416 for a solitary specimen. See note 260(S.P.I.No.22861), under which number cuttings were sent, for further remarks." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 27, 1908.



No.5418. Picea sp.

"Cones as when seen growing on the branches of a Picea sp., growing near the tchai ling sze temple in the Wu tai shan region, Shansi. Scions and herbarium material sent under No.257 (S.P.I.No. 22672). Probably a form of Picea excelsa." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 26, 1908.

(Identified as Abies sp.)



No.5419. Larix dahuriva var. Prinsipis Ruprechtii.

"A witchbroom on a larch, found in a small larch forest near the Tchoi ling sze temple in the Wu tai shan region, Shansi. Prof.C. S. Sargent says this larch is probably new. Scions and herbarium material sent under No.259 (S.P.I.No.22674)." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 26, 1908.



No.5420. "Mr. Meyer, the explorer, after a successful raid in the high mountains. 'Tired but satisfied'." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 26, 1908.



No.5421. Larix dahurica, var. Principis Ruprechtii.

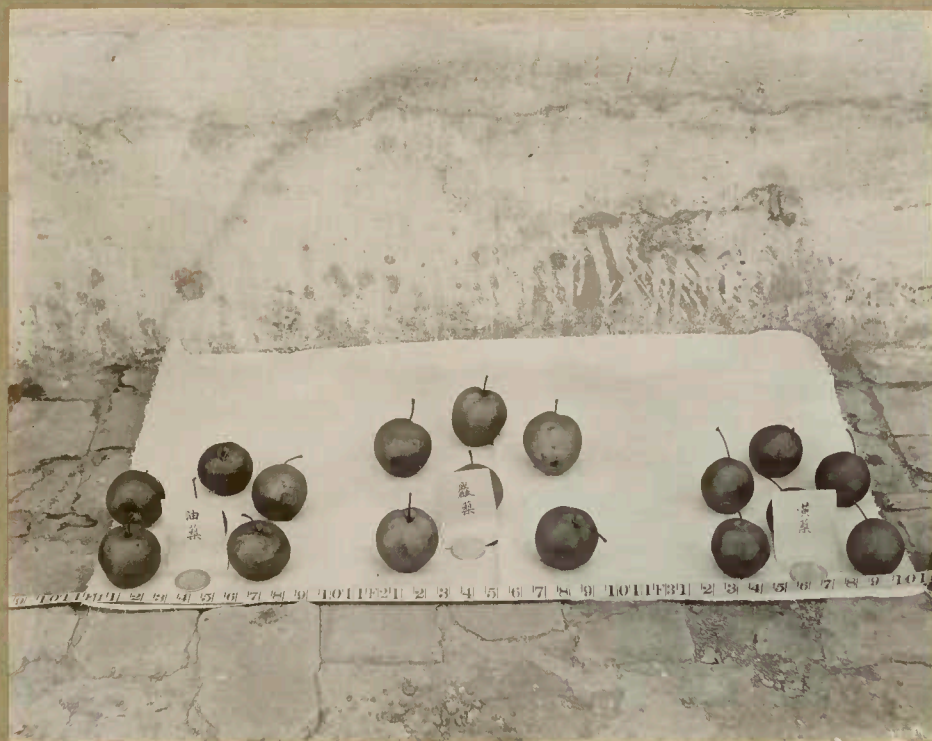
"The last bit of larch forest left upon a northern mountain slope near the Tchai ling sze temple in the Wu tai shan region. White-tailed deer and wolves live here in this secluded remnant of the once extensive forest which covered all the now so appallingly barren slopes. Scions and herbarium material sent from this very spot under No.259 (S.P.I.No.22674)." Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China. February 26, 1908.



No.5422. "A panorama of the Wu tai shan region, where man has, in his greediness, destroyed all of the original tree growth and where now thousands upon thousands of acres of expanse lie unproductive, and being barren, are an everlasting menace to the arable lands of the valleys and the plains below."
Frank N. Meyer, Wu tai shan, Shansi, China.
February 26, 1908.



No.5423. Pinus sp.
"A very densely leaved Pine tree, very rarely seen, growing into a stately tree of imposing appearance. This specimen grows in an old temple court and is several centuries old. Scions sent under No.278 (S.P.I.No.22680)."
Frank N. Meyer, Tong djan tchong, Shansi, China. March 2, 1908.



No.5424. Pyrus sinensis.

"The three best varieties of pears of the Kwo hsien district, Shansi, China. The six pieces to the left are the Yo li, of which scions were sent under No.280; the six pears in the middle of the picture are the Ben li, of which the scions sent bore No.281, and the six fruits to the right are Huang li, the scions of which were numbered 282. See the notes relating to these scions."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsin tchon, Shansi, China.

March 7, 1908. All the scions were dead on receipt.



No.5425. Zizyphus vulgaris.

"A large specimen of the Mu shing hong tsao or pointed jujube tree. Rarely do these Chinese date trees attain such sizes. Scions of this variety sent under No.294 (S.P.I.No.22684)." Frank N. Meyer, Tsing yuen hsien, Shansi, China. March 11, 1908.

(Identified as Zizyphus sativa.)



No.5426. Zizyphus vulgaris.

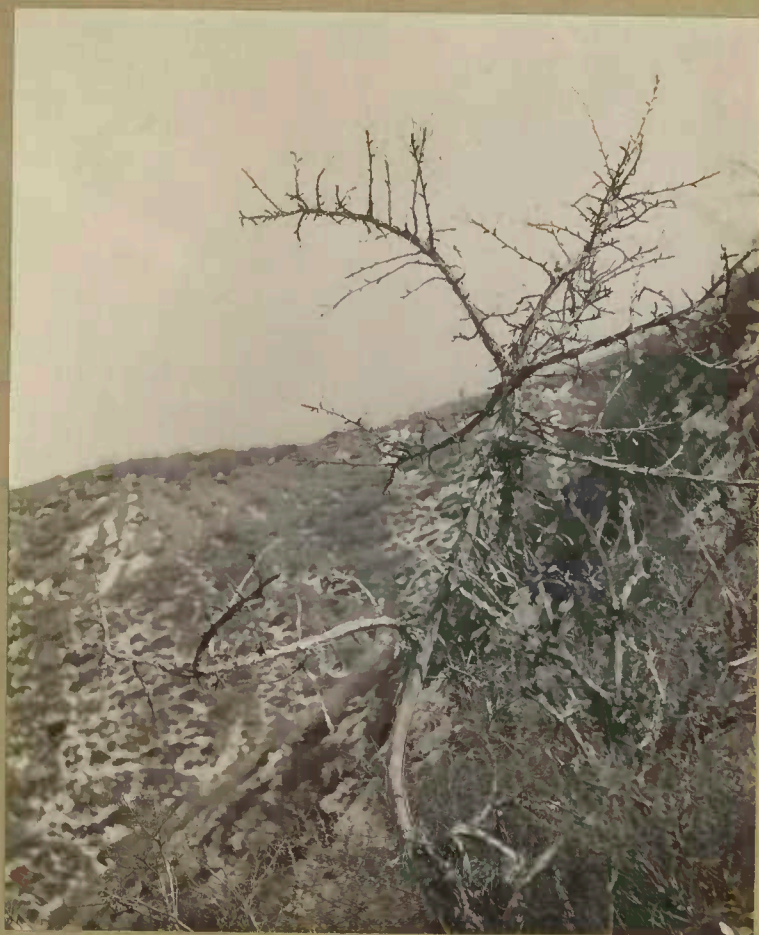
"An old specimen of the 'Lang tsao' or melting jujube. This particular variety grows far more spreading than any of the other varieties I have seen. The trees also grow fairly large. Scions sent under No.296 (S.P.I.No.22686)." Frank W. Meyer, Tsin sze, Shansi, China. March 10, 1908.

(Identified as Zizyphus sativa.)



No.5427. Ulmus sp.

"A shrubby elm, becoming also a small tree when not being mutilated. Probably a new species. Of use as a nice dwarfy tree or shrub in dry or rocky situations, or for gardens of limited dimensions. Scions sent under No.290 (S.P.I.No.22682). See this note for further remarks." Frank W. Meyer, Tsin sze, Shansi, China. March 10, 1908.



No.5428. Hedysarum mongolicum.

"A very strange leguminous shrub, rare, growing upon rocky mountain slopes. Apparently a Hedysarum. No seeds or roots to be had." Frank W. Meyer, Tsin sze, Shansi, China. March 10, 1908.



No.5429. Ulmus pumila var.pendula.

"A very rare form of the drought-resistant Chinese elm, Ulmus pumila var.pendula found growing upon an old grave near Fengtai, said to be the only specimen in existence in North China. Scions sent under No.664, SPI. No. 22825. Would be a fine weeping tree for the semi-arid parts of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, Fengtai near Peking, China. March 27, 1908.



No.5430. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"A splendid bamboo grove of the 'Mao tsoh' variety, growing upon a mountain slope at Mokanshan. This kind is the largest one found growing in Central China and is used for a large number of purposes. The temperature drops occasionally to 20° Fahr. where these bamboos grow. They grow only on mountain sides and prefer deep red soil. (See also photo No.5117.) Ten boxes sent under No.301 (S.P.I.No.23233)." Frank H. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang Province, China. April 22, 1908.



No.5431. Phyllostachys sp.

"A beautiful, graceful forest of a tall and slender bamboo, called 'Tae tsoh'. Is found growing mostly on level lands at the foot of mountains. The second in size of all Central Chinese bamboos. Would form admirable windbrakes around houses in mild wintered regions. Also very useful for poles for support of heavily laden fruit trees. Nothing surpasses such a bamboo grove for inexpressible gracefulness. Plants sent under No.302 (S.P.I.No.23234)." Frank H. Meyer, Mokanshan near Tangsi,

near Tangsi, Chekiang Province, China. April 22, 1908.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.

Washington, D. C.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your application for experimental plant material listed in our Current Check Lists. Your request will be given careful consideration and the plants available when your lists are acted upon in their turn will be sent to you as nearly as possible at the time requested, provided they seem adapted to your conditions.

Very truly yours,





No.5432.

"Bamboos climbing up to the very hilltops, withstanding wind and snow remarkably well and preventing the soil from being washed down."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, near Tangsi, Chekiang Province, China. April 22, 1908.



No.5433. Phyllostachys sp.

"Bamboos of many sizes and varieties, kept in the water, some for export to faraway places in the Chinese Empire, some to be used locally for furniture and basket manufacture. They give employment to thousands of people and furnish all kinds of household necessities." Frank N. Meyer, Tangsi, Chekiang Province, China. April 20, 1908.



No.5434. Phyllostachys sp.

"A bamboo lumber yard in the city of Tangsi, China, where the furniture makers obtain their supplies. A nice stalk can be bought for twenty or thirty cents (Mexican money) although in bad years the price often goes up higher." Frank N. Meyer, Tangsi, Chekiang Province, China. April 20, 1908.



No.5435. "A market in Shanghai, which is occasionally held near the bubbling well, and where one may buy many products made out of the omniuseful bamboo. Note the strong and handy baskets of many sizes, the bamboo brooms and the carrying pole. A few Chinese look with ill-repressed curiosity at the strange foreigner who takes a picture of so ordinary a thing." Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. May 8, 1908.



No.5436. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"A few bamboo shoots. The large one, which the little boy in the center holds, weighs 16 pounds and comes from the 'Mao tsoh' variety (No.301, S.P.I.No.23233). The small ones, carried by the largest boy, came from the 'Hua Koh poo chi' variety (No.312, S.P.I.No.23244). Both form important articles of diet with the Chinese in Central China." Tangsi, Chekiang Province, China. Frank N. Meyer, April 20, 1908.



No.5437. Astragalus sinicus.

"A large field full of a bluish flowered Leguminosae grown to a large extent by the Chinese as a manure crop on their low rice fields, the whole crop being plowed under for fertilization in the early summer, immediately before the planting of the rice."

Frank N. Meyer, near Mokanshan, China. April 22, 1908.



No.5438. Astragalus sinicus.

"A single specimen of the Leguminosae mentioned on photograph 5437. This plant seems to be closely allied to the Coronillas. The old woman wanted three cents, Mexican currency, before she would pose, and even then she moved back and forth." Frank N. Meyer, near Mokanshan, Chekiang Province, China. April 22, 1908.



Prunus mume.

No.5439. "A Cheng-mae tree, some kind of a stone fruit, from which the Chinese derive their green small fruits which are used for preserves. This fruit seems to stand between an apricot, a plum and a peach. There are whole orchards of those trees near Hanchow. Preserved fruits sent under No.914a." Frank N. Meyer, near Hanchow, Chekiang Province, China. April 23, 1908.



No.5440. "A beautiful old Chinese Garden in Soochow, which city is considered one of the three desirable cities of China in which to live. Delicate blue flowered wistarias hang over the water, which reflects the enchanting vegetation with striking clearness." Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu Province, China. April 26, 1908.

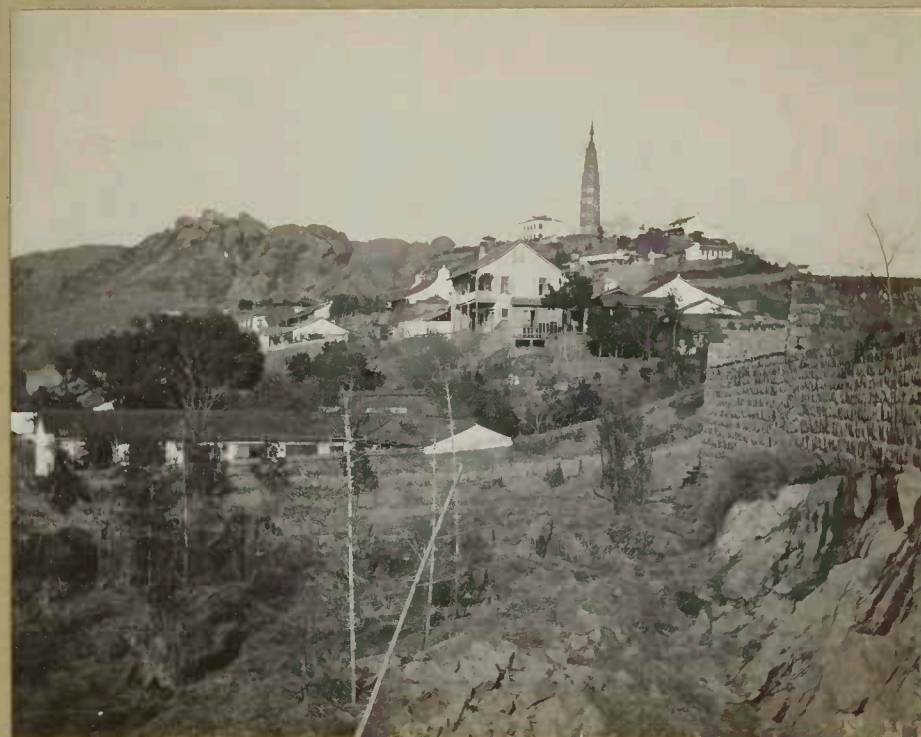


No.5441. Pterocarya stenoptera.

"Another view in the picturesque old garden in Soochow. An old Pterocarya stenoptera overgrown with Ficus repens, a carnation-flowered peach, a pale lavender wistaria and the white railing in front contrast strangely with the weird looking rocks and the queer architecture of the house." Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu Province, China. April 26, 1908.



No.5442. "A very old pagoda near Soochow. The trees grow on the very top of such old monuments. Note the heavy outlines of this structure and compare it with the following one." Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu Province, China. April 26, 1908.



No.5443. "Another ancient pagoda of very slender design, near Hanchow. Although the Chinese, Japanese and Burmese erect such pagodas to reconcile the spirits of the air with those of the earth, the Americans might build them in their parks or large gardens for adding striking monuments to the beauty of a landscape." Frank N. Meyer, Hanchow, Chekiang Province, China. March, 1906.



No.5444. Viburnum macrocephalum.

"A dwarfed, grafted specimen of the large flowered Viburnum macrocephalum. The expressions on the faces of the Chinese are even more interesting than the plant. The Chinese prize this plant highly for its decorative qualities. Two grafted plants sent under No.335 (S.P.I.No.22978)."

Frank W. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu Province, China.
April 26, 1908.



No.5445. Viburnum macrocephalum.

"A Viburnum macrocephalum grown in a tub. Could be utilized very well as a decorative plant by our florists. The undersigned appears to be a spectre on account of his incompetent assistant pressing the bulb twice. This plant does not stand any great cold. See preceding note." Frank W. Meyer, Shanghai, China.
May 4, 1908.



No.5446. Viburnum tomentosum.

"A large shrub of Viburnum tomentosum on a cemetery in Shanghai. Although its habits are somewhat stiff, yet it is a fine flowering shrub for our southern gardens and parks. Two dwarfed plants sent under No.670 (S.P.I.No.23008)."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. May 8, 1908.



No.5447. Indigofera sp.

"Very graceful and ornamental, well suited for forcing purposes, bearing many racemes of rosy-purple flowers. There is also a white-flowered variety. Both varieties sent under No.354 (S.P.I.No.22997). Probably Indigofera decora." Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. May 9, 1908.

(Identified as Lespedeza sp.)



No.5448. Spiraea cantoniensis.

"A spiraea species growing wild in the mountain ranges of the Chekiang Province, but often found cultivated in Shanghai gardens. (Perhaps Spiraea cantoniensis.) Two plants sent under No.350 (S.P.I.No.22993). A very useful shrub in gardens and parks in mild-wintered regions." Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. May 4, 1908.



No.5449. Chinese stone bridge.

"Incidents of travel in Central China. Our little boat passing under one of the very strong Chinese bridges. These bridges stand centuries of wear and tear and very seldom need repairing." Frank N. Meyer, near Tanghsi, Chekiang Province, China. March, 1906.



No.5450. "Incidents of travel in Central China. Our boat is being pulled and pushed over a clay dam, which keeps the water up to a certain depth in a big canal." Frank N. Meyer, near Tanghsi, Chekiang Province, China. March, 1906.



No.5451. "The Chinese 'Junk', by which our bamboos and other plants were brought down from Tangsi to Shanghai." Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. May 2, 1908.



No.5452. "Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Park and Open Spaces in Shanghai, who assisted us greatly in allowing us to deposit plants and seeds in the premises over which he had charge. This photograph is not to be used for publication under any pretense whatsoever." Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China. April 12, 1908.



No.5453. "The plants and seeds, weighing altogether between fifteen and twenty tons and which the Explorer accompanied for four weary weeks on the tank oil steamer "Ashtabula" of the American Standard Oil Company, are at last landed on American soil, waiting to be inspected and fumigated." Frank N. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal. June 13, 1908.



No.5454. Bambusa sp.

"The hundred boxes, with thirty different kinds of bamboo, are temporarily sunk in the ground in the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, where the new Manager, Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr., looks with a sad eye at the damage done to them by a very severe fumigation; and now the explorer may return to Washington, D. C., after an absence of wellnigh three years." Frank W. Meyer, Chico, Cal. June 26, 1908.



No.5455. Salix sp. var. tortuosa.

"A very peculiar willow tree, with gnarled branches, called by the Chinese the 'Dragon's Claw Willow'. Cuttings sent from Tai yuan fu, Shansi, under No.661." Frank W. Meyer, Fengtai, near Peking, China. March 27, 1908.
(Cuttings dead on arrival.)



No. 5456. "A pebbly riverbed in South Manchuria. Near Fong huang sheng, South Manchuria. The formerly big stream has dried up, on account of the climate having become more arid since the destruction of the forests on the mountain sides. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within the next 40 or 50 years. June 27, 1906. Used by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, December, 1908.

NEGATIVE NUMBERS 5300 TO 5456 INC'L.

-A-

Abies sp.	5418
Aesculus chinensis	5409
" "	5411
Ailanthus glandulosa	5346
Albizzia chinensis	5340
" julibrissin	5307
Amygdalus davidiana	5387
" persica	5341
Astragalus sinicus	5437
" "	5438

-B-

Bamboo	5432
"	5433
"	5434
"	5435
"	5436
Bambusa sp.	5314
"	5315
"	5316
"	5328
"	5454
Boshan, Shantung, China	5366
" " "	5370
Bridge	5449
" & City Wall, Boshan, China.	5366
Buxus sempervirens	5322

-C-

Camellia sassangua	5318
" "	5319
Carpinus turczaninowii	5372
Catalpa. sp.	5313
Chaetochlca italica	5354
Chionanthus retusa	5324
" "	5337
" "	5371
Coolies pumping water	5308
Cornus sp.	5339
Crataegus pinnatifida	5332
" "	5365
" sp.	5339
Cucumis sativus	5414
Cuscuta sp.	5378
Cydonia cathayensis	5334
Cymbidium sinensis	5305

-D-

Daucus carota
Deforestation
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"Dioscorea sp.
Diospyros kaki
" "

-F-

Ficus repens
Forest
Fraxinus sp

-G-

Garden, Chinese, Socchow, China
 " " " "
 Gate, Peking, China
 Ginkgo biloba
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 " "
 Gleditsia sinensis

-H-

Hedysarum mongolicum

-I-

Incidents of Travel
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 Indigofera sp.

-J-

Jasminum sambac

-J- (Cont'd.)

5345	Juniperus chinensis	5347
5363	" "	5348
5364	" "	5350
5370	" "	5351
5394	" "	5353
5422	" "	5358
5456	Kochia scoparia	5344
5383	Kcelreuteria paniculata	5339

-I-

5382	Lagerstroemia indica	5320
5389	" "	5321
5415	Landscape	5400
5325	Larix dahurica	5419
5361	" "	5421
5389	Lespedeza sp.	5447
	Lung tung Mountains	5339

5441		
5395	MacGregor, Mr. D. Supt. of	
5342	Parks, Shanghai, China	5452
	Malus sp.	5403
	Market, Changhai, China	5435
	" Wei Hsien, China	5327
5440	Meyer, Frank N.	5420
5441	Mountains, Lung Tung	5339
5405	" Tai shan	5363
5317	" "	5364
5409	" Wu ta shan	5422
5410	Myrica rubra	5311
5408		

-N-

5428	Nelumbium speciosum	5360
	" "	5401

-0-

5449	Olea fragrans	5337
5450	" "	5371
5451	Oriza sativa	5308
5447		

-P-

5304	Pagoda, Hanchow, China	5443
	" Socchow, China	5442

-P- (Cont'd.)

-Q-

-U-

Park, Imperial, Yehol, China

" " " "

Peking, China

Phragmites sp.

Phyllostachys pubescens

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" sp.

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Picea excelsa

" obovata

" sp.

Pinus bungeana

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" densiflora

" "

" "

" sinensis

" sp.

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Pistacia chinensis

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Plants Landed on American Soil

Populus balsamifera

" simonii

" "

" suaveolens

" "

" tomentosa

" "

Prunus armeniaca

" mume

" simonii

Pterocarya stenoptera

" "

Pyrus betulaefolia

" "

" sinensis

" "

" sp.

" "

" ussuriensis

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5412

5416

5417

5302

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5331

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5368

5403

5398

Quercus mongolica

" sp.

" variabilis

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Rhus sp.

River bed, South Manchuria

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Salix babylonica

" sp.

Saxifraga sarmentosa

Solanum melongena

Sophora japonica

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" viciifolia

Sorghum vulgare var. nana

Spiraea cantoniensis

Styrax sp.

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Tai ching kong temple

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Tai shan mountain

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Tamarix sp.

Temple

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Tcha tsy ko, Shantung, China

Thuya orientalis

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Ulmus davidiana

" macrocarpa

" pumila

" sp.

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-V-

Viburnum macrocephalum

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" tomentosum

Vitis vinifera

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-W-

Wei hsien, Shantung, China

Wistaria chinensis

" sp.

Wu ta shan mountains

-X-

Xanthoxylon ailanthoides

-Z-

Zinziber officinale

Ziziphus sativa

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